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BULLETIN of the STATE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

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New Series No. 31

March, 1910

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# The State University of Oklahoma

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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SCHOOL OF LAW

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE UNIVERSITY  
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA



The  
State University of Oklahoma

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**SCHOOL OF LAW**

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE UNIVERSITY

NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

MARCH, 1910.



1910

1911

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## THE SCHOOL YEAR

## 1910

January 3 Monday	Christmas holidays end, 8:00 a. m.
January 24 Monday	First semester examinations begin, 8:00 a. m.
January 28 Friday	Annual Faculty Concert, School of Fine Arts, 8:15 p. m.
January 31 Monday	Second semester begins, 9:00 a. m. Enrollment of students, 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.
February 1 Tuesday	Enrollment of students, 9 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.
February 2 Wednesday	Meeting of classes for recitations, 8:00 a. m.
February 22 Tuesday	Washington's birthday, Holiday.
March 24 Thursday	Easter holidays begin, 5:30 p. m.
March 29 Tuesday	Easter holidays end, 8:00 a. m.
April 14 Thursday	First day of Annual Music Festival, continued on the 15th and 16th.
April 30 Saturday	Interscholastic Field and Track Meet.
May 2 Monday	Final date for submitting finished theses.
May 30 Monday	Decoration Day. Holiday
June 2 Thursday	Final examinations begin, 8:00 a. m.
June 5 Sunday	Baccalaureate sermon, 11:00 a. m.
June 6 Monday	Annual Commencement Recital of School of Fine Arts, 8:30 p. m.
June 7 Tuesday	Annual Commencement Concert, School of Fine Arts, 8:30 p. m.
June 8 Wednesday	Senior Class Play, 8:30 p. m.
June 9 Thursday	Commencement Day, exercises beginning at 10:30 a. m. Annual meeting of Alumni Association, 12:30 p. m.
June 13 Monday	Summer Session begins, 8:00 a. m.
July 4 Monday	Independence Day. Holiday.

August 5 Monday	Final Examinations begin, 8:00 a. m. Graduating Exercises, 8:00 p. m.
August 6 Saturday	Summer Session ends, 5:30 p. m.
September 12 Monday	Regular meeting of the General Faculty, 2:00 p. m. Last day to remove conditions for the first semester of 1909-1910.
September 13 Tuesday	First semester begins, 9:00 a. m. Enrollment of students, 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.
September 14 Wednesday	Enrollment of students, 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.
September 15 Thursday	Meeting of classes for first semester, 8:00 a. m. President's annual address, 10:00 a. m.
November 23 Wednesday	Thanksgiving recess begins, 12:15 p. m.
November 28 Monday	Thanksgiving recess ends, 8:00 a. m.
December 22 Thursday	Christmas holidays begin 5:30 p. m.

## 1911

January 3 Tuesday	Christmas holidays end, 8:00 a. m.
January 23 Monday	First semester examinations begin, 8:00 a. m.
January 27 Friday	Annual Faculty Concert, School of Fine Arts, 8:15 p. m.
January 28 Saturday	Last day to remove conditions for the second semester of 1909-1910.
January 30 Monday	Second semester begins, 9:00 a. m. Enrollment of students, 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.
January 31 Tuesday	Enrollment of students, 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.
February 1 Wednesday	Meeting of classes for recitations, 8:00 a. m.
February 22 Wednesday	Washington's birthday. Holiday
April 6 Thursday	First day of Annual Spring Festival by the School of Fine Arts, continued on the 7th and 8th.

April 13 Thursday	Easter holidays begin, 5:30 p. m.
April 18 Tuesday	Easter holidays end, 8:00 a. m.
April 29 Saturday	Interscholastic Field and Track Meet.
May 1 Monday	Final date for submitting finished theses.
May 30 Tuesday	Decoration Day. Holiday.
June 1 Thursday	Final examinations begin, 8:00 a. m.
June 4 Sunday	Baccalaureate sermon, 11:00 a. m.
June 5 Monday	Annual Commencement Recital of School of Fine Arts, 8:30 p. m.
June 6 Tuesday	Annual Commencement Concert, School of Fine Arts, 8:30 p. m.
June 7 Wednesday	Senior Class Play, 8:30 p. m.
June 8 Thursday	Commencement Day exercises, beginning at 10:30 a. m. Annual meeting of Alumni Association, 12:30 p. m.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

Member ex-officio

CHARLES N. HASKELL.....Guthrie  
Governor of the State

Terms expire 1911

LEE CRUCE.....Ardmore  
FLOWERS NELSON.....Tulsa  
JESSE DEAN LYDICK.....Shawnee  
JOHN WALLACE PERRY.....Lawton  
ROBERT CARROLL BETTY.....Temple

Terms expire 1913

NATHANIEL LEE LINEBAUGH.....Oklahoma City  
J. MATT GORDON.....Weatherford  
WILLIAM EUGENE ROWSEY.....Muskogee  
CLAUD CLARENCE HATCHETT.....Durant

Officers

LEE CRUCE.....President  
WILLIAM EUGENE ROWSEY.....Secretary



THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA  
SCHOOL OF LAW

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President of the University.

JULIEN CHARLES MONNET, A. M., LL. B.

Dean of the School of Law and Professor of Contracts and Torts.

JOHN BEGG CHEADLE, A. B., LL. B.

Assistant Professor of Pleading, Practice and Evidence.

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Professor of Property and Agency.

JESSE JAMES DUNN, LL. B.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Lecturer on Legal Remedies.

ROBERT LEE WILLIAMS, A. M.

Justice of the Supreme Court, Lecturer on the Oklahoma Constitution.

SAMUEL W. HAYES.

Justice of the Supreme Court, Lecturer on Legal Ethics.

HENRY MARSHALL FURMAN.

Presiding Justice of the Criminal Court of Appeals, Lecturer on Criminal Jurisprudence.

# THE UNIVERSITY

## GENERAL INFORMATION

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### COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

The University of Oklahoma comprises the following colleges and schools:

The Graduate School.

The College of Arts and Sciences:

The School of Education.

The School of Fine Arts.

The School of Law.

The School of Medicine.

The School of Pharmacy.

The College of Engineering:

The School of Civil Engineering.

The School of Electrical Engineering.

The School of Mechanical Engineering.

The School of Mines.

The Graduate School offers advanced courses leading to the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

The College of Arts and Sciences offers:

a. A four years' course largely elective, in classical, literary, and scientific studies, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

b. A four years' course, part of which is given in the School of Medicine, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The School of Fine Arts offers:

a. Four years' courses in piano, in voice, and in violin, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music.

b. A four years' course in drawing and painting leading to the degree of Bachelor of Painting.

c. Courses in violin, cello, cornet and other brass instruments, expression, and dramatic art, not leading to a degree.

d. Graduate courses in piano, voice and violin for those who desire to make public performances and repertoire a specialty. No degree is offered for this work.

The School of Law offers a three years' course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The School of Medicine offers the first two years' work of a regular four-year course in medicine, and prepares the student to enter the third-year class in medical colleges.

The School of Pharmacy offers two years' work leading to the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist, and a four-years' course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.

The College of Engineering offers four years' work in mechanical, electrical and civil engineering, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in mechanical, electrical or civil engineering; and a four-years' course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in mining.

## THE UNIVERSITY AND THE STATE

The university is the head of the public school system of the state. It provides the young men and women of the state an opportunity for advanced academic and professional training. It admits those who have completed preparatory courses in affiliated high schools, academies, and other secondary schools, on certificate without examination. In order to take advantage of this admission, the secondary schools are adjusting their courses of study as rapidly as possible to meet the university requirements. Provision was made by the board of regents in June, 1908, for visiting the high schools, and for giving such suggestions and assistance in the matter of correlation with the university as they desire. Apart from this close connection with the public schools, it is the purpose of the university to make its equipment available to general readers and investigators throughout the state.

With the founding of the new commonwealth of Oklahoma the field of the state university becomes greatly enlarged and its duties and responsibilities vastly greater. It is the very earnest desire of those charged with shaping the work of the university that it shall play its part worthily in the upbuilding of the great commonwealth of Oklahoma; that its growth shall keep well

abreast of the development of the state; and that in every village and township its influence shall be felt increasingly, making for an enlightened civil life. The words that have been chosen for the seal of the university, "*Civi et Reipublicae*" not unfitly sum the great ideal for which it stands. That it may achieve this end, the university asks the help of every citizen, of whatever party or whatever faith.

### GOVERNMENT

The university is governed by a board of regents, consisting of the Governor of Oklahoma, ex-officio, and nine members appointed by the Governor.

### SUPPORT

The university is supported from the general revenue of the state and from the income received from lands set aside by Congress out of the public domain as an endowment for the state schools.

The revenue for the period beginning July 1, 1909, and ending June 30, 1911, is derived from the following sources:

Senate Bill 268, approved by the Governor, for item- ized expenditures.....	\$248,693.05
Senate Bill 358, unused portion of the old Tax Levy Funds.....	14,219.32
Rentals from Section 13, school land (estimated)....	43,463.50

The endowment in land was made by Congress in two grants: Section 13 in each township in what is known as the Cherokee Outlet and in the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita reservations, opened to settlement in 1901, was reserved for the university, normal schools, preparatory schools and agricultural college. The lands so reserved are leased for the benefit of the schools named; the university portion being, at present, about \$22,000 a year. In addition to Section 13, the enabling act, approved June 16, 1906, granted to the university 250,000 acres of land to be taken from any public lands within the state, remaining unfiled as homesteads on that date.

The legislature of 1909 provided for the sale of the second

class of lands, the proceeds of such sale to be set aside for the university.

The total value of land endowment and the proceeds from the sale of school lands is estimated at \$3,670,000. The total income of the university from all sources should soon approximate \$175,000 a year.

## HISTORY

The university is founded upon the authority of an act of the legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma, entitled, "An act to locate and establish the University of Oklahoma." The act provided that when ten thousand dollars and forty acres of land should be given to the territory by the City of Norman the school should be located at that place. These requirements having been met, the university was established at Norman in 1892.

The law states the scope and purpose of the school as follows:

"(6787) Sec. 9. The object of the University of Oklahoma shall be to provide the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of learning connected with scientific, industrial and professional pursuits, in the instruction and training of persons in the theory and art of teaching, and also the fundamental laws of the United States and this territory in what regards the rights and duties of citizens.

"(6788) Sec. 10. The college department of arts shall embrace courses of instruction in mathematical, physical and natural sciences with their applications to the industrial arts, such as agriculture, mechanics, engineering, mining and metallurgy, manufactures, architecture and commerce, and such branches included in the college of letters as shall be necessary to proper fitness of pupils in the scientific and practical courses of their chosen pursuits, and in military tactics; and in the normal department the proper instruction and learning in the theory and art of teaching in the common schools; and as soon as the income of the university will allow, in such order as the wants of the public shall seem to require, the said courses in the sciences and their application to the practical arts shall be expanded into distinct colleges of arts, and shall embrace a liberal



course of instruction in languages, literature and philosophy, together with such courses or parts of courses in the College of Arts as the regents of the university shall prescribe.

"(6789) Sec. 11. The university shall be open to female as well as to male students, under such regulations and restrictions as the board of regents may deem proper, and all able-bodied male students of the university in whatever college may receive instruction and discipline in military tactics, the requisite arms for which shall be furnished by the territory."

Young as the university is, its growth has been rapid. In the spring of 1893 work was begun on the first building. The school was organized in the following summer, and in September opened its doors. During the first several years the school was a university only in name—a very large majority of the student body being members of the lower classes of the preparatory department.

Colleges and schools have developed in the following order: The College of Arts and Sciences, 1893; the School of Pharmacy, two-year course, 1893, four year course, 1908; the School of Medicine, 1900; the School of Fine Arts, 1903; the School of Applied Science and the School of Mines, 1904; the Summer School, 1908; the College of Engineering, 1909; the School of Law, 1909; The School of Education, 1909; The first class was graduated from the College of Arts and Sciences in 1898; the first from the School of Pharmacy in 1896; the first from the School of Fine Arts (degree course) in 1904. The first graduate students were admitted in 1898.

David Ross Boyd was president of the university from 1892 to 1908. Arthur Grant Evans was elected to the presidency in June, 1908.

## GROUNDS

The university campus comprises sixty acres of land, overlooking the valley of the South Canadian River. The foresight of the early administration of the university provided for the planting of an abundance of trees, which have now grown to proportions which materially increase the natural beauty of the location. In planning for the rebuilding of University Hall the

regents were deeply impressed with the importance of entering upon the development of a plan which will provide an adequate and harmonious group of buildings. Messrs. Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge of Boston and Chicago, who stand at the head of their profession in this country, were engaged as architects. They presented alternative plans to the regents, who decided to begin the development of a scheme in which the prevailing architecture shall be of the collegiate-Gothic type. The architects have made a general plan in this style of architecture which will cover the present campus of the university and call for some addition to it, which it is hoped the regents later may see their way to make. The present arrangement of streets and avenues of trees will be used to a very considerable extent under the proposed plan, so that but little will be lost of the advantages gained by earlier development.

In addition to its campus the university owns a section of land a half mile to the westward. It is hoped by the regents that they may be able to make arrangements to add to the campus in such a way that a connection may be made between it and this section of land, or so much of it as may be deemed advisable to preserve for actual use in connection with the work of the university.

## BUILDINGS

### Carnegie Library

The library building is a gift from Andrew Carnegie. It is built of grey pressed brick, and has two stories and a basement, the latter for recitation rooms. The general reading room and offices are on the first floor. In the rear is a large stack annex, fitted with sheet-metal stacks. On the second floor is a large room for general meetings.

### Engineering Buildings

In the past the work in engineering has been carried on in three frame buildings. The shops, the rooms for drawing, and the mechanical and electrical testing laboratories are housed in these buildings. In all there are nine rooms used exclusively by the students in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

During the session of 1909-1910 there has been added a very substantial building for the College of Engineering. While the ultimate design for this building is that it shall be used for shops of the various departments, it is so constructed that it will make ample provision for the present for the entire work of the college. The building is a handsome brick and stone structure, two stories high, 162 1-2 feet by 38 feet with a one story wing for the foundry 38 feet and 10 inches by 30 feet and 2 inches. The whole is fireproof. The building will give to the College of Engineering first class facilities for the work. It is so arranged that it shall have its own heating plant with a boiler which will supply ample steam for the independent operation of all machinery in the department. The rooms of the second story will give ample accommodations for the School of Civil Engineering and for all work in drafting. Special arrangements will be made for the shop work in this building.

### Gymnasium

The gymnasium, built in 1903, is a serviceable building 100 feet by 100 feet, divided into eight rooms. The main class room is 40 feet by 60 feet and 20 feet high, with a gallery seating 200 people. There is a locker-room 16 feet by 80 feet on either side of the main room, one used by the men, the other by the women. The locker-rooms are equipped with 355 steel lockers. In connection with the men's locker room is a large bath room provided with hot and cold shower and spray apparatus. The offices and an individual exercise room occupy the front of the building. The director's office has an excellent equipment for anthropometrical calculations.

The main drill or class room is equipped with the best modern apparatus for drills and for class and individual exercises.

The athletic field, Boyd Field, situated just east of the gymnasium, is 500 feet by 800 feet; it contains a quarter mile running track, two gridirons and two baseball diamonds. Alongside the field is a grandstand with a seating capacity for one thousand people; from it a good view of the various games can be had. The entire field is enclosed by a permanent hedge.

### **Medical Building**

The medical building is situated just west of the engineering buildings. It contains an office and library room; a large room for charts, specimens, and other equipment; a large dissecting room; a preparation room and a recitation room.

### **Science Hall**

Science Hall is a three-story building 63 feet by 125 feet, built of grey pressed brick, with limestone trimmings. This building was first used in September, 1904. The chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories and store rooms, ten rooms in all, are situated in the basement. The offices of administration are temporarily located on the first floor in a suite of three rooms. The other rooms on the first floor are as follows: a physical laboratory, a lecture room, an office room, a store room, a cold storage room, an incubator room, and three large laboratories used for the biological sciences. On the third floor of Science Hall are eight rooms. These are used for the department of geology, for general recitation rooms, and for the museum of natural history.

### **Temporary Buildings.**

Besides the buildings mentioned above there are several smaller frame buildings on the grounds that have been erected for special purposes or to relieve the congestion caused by the burning of the main building.

### **University Hall**

The new central building of the University, which has been under construction throughout the session of 1909-1910, is expected to be completed before the opening of the school year in 1910. This will be a very handsome building in the collegiate-Gothic style, the material being stone and brick. The dimensions are 197 feet by 71 1-4 feet. It will be fireproof throughout and will give accommodations for the offices of administration, for the museums of natural history and fine arts, as well as for a large number of class rooms. The building stands almost on the site of the University Hall which was destroyed by fire Christmas, 1907. It is the first building of an entire group.

catio rei; locatio operis; inn keepers, carriers of goods; liability

### Heating Plant

Most of the buildings are heated by steam from a central heating plant.

## THE LIBRARY

The library is under the control of the Library Committee, which is composed of the librarian as chairman and two other members of the university faculty. It is administered with as few rules as possible—the desire of those in control being to help the greatest number of users possible to what they want and with such restrictions only as may seem necessary. On regular school days the library is open from 7:45 a. m. to 4:45 p. m. and from 7 to 10 p. m., except on Friday evening, when the library is not open, and on Saturday when the hours are from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4:45 p. m.

The library, including departmental collections, and government publications which it receives as a government depository, numbers about 20,000 volumes. Selection of the books has been made with much care with the needs of a modern university constantly in view. The Dewey Decimal classification is followed. The catalogue is divided into two parts, the first of which gives authors and titles and the second classified subjects. The cataloguing is being done as rapidly as possible by the use of printed cards from the Library of Congress, supplemented by type-written cards. Government publications which may be of immediate use are being catalogued and shelved with the rest of the library according to subject—a process which will be continued as time permits.

Students and officers of the university may draw out books for home use in accordance with the rules printed in the pamphlet of "Faculty Rules." Persons not connected with the university but who are responsibly known to the librarian are invited to make use of the books in the reference room of the library. Gifts to the library are gladly received and are properly credited to the giver. The receipt of such gifts is promptly acknowledged. Material about Oklahoma and the southwest is especially desired.



Information about the use of the catalogue and of various indexes and library aids will be given on request.

### TRANSFER OF CREDITS

The university is a member of the National Association of State Universities and of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Its work is accepted in full by every state university in the United States, by all the denominational and private schools west of the Allegheny Mountains, and by the greater universities of the east. An undergraduate may transfer his credits from this university to any other without loss of standing, and a bachelor of arts from this university can take his master's degree usually in one year in any graduate school in the United States. By rule of the National Association of State Universities any person in Oklahoma not enrolled in this university who may wish to obtain standing in any other state university must first have his case passed upon by the proper authorities in this university before his credits will be accepted elsewhere.

### OPPORTUNITY FOR SELF SUPPORT

There is work to do at the university and in the town by which students may support themselves wholly or in part while attending school. The university can not promise employment to anyone, and it does not encourage young people to enroll who are entirely without resources, but it does help deserving students who show a willingness to help themselves, to get something to do. The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are active in helping students, and lists of places where work may be had are furnished the office each term. Every year fifty or more students add to their income by their labor outside of school hours; but they rely on their own ability, industry and character in all cases. Those older in residence and known to be capable have the better opportunity. The business men of Norman and the citizens in general are in sympathy with the young people of the university and favor them in this regard whenever possible. The work about the grounds and buildings and university offices is reserved for this purpose

without exception. Students with trades—stenographers, printers, etc., find work as readily here as they would in any other Oklahoma town of 4,000 inhabitants. Others can get odd jobs to do by the hour. Some make work for themselves by advertising, canvassing or doing whatever their originality can invent. Usually students who must work their way are advised to plan for an extra year in which to finish their course; but self support is possible here to any student who is willing to make the necessary sacrifices.

# THE SCHOOL OF LAW

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## ORGANIZATION AND AIM

The School of Law was organized in the Fall of 1909 in response to a general demand that the university should provide opportunities and facilities for legal training equal to the best afforded elsewhere. Its aim is to inculcate a sound knowledge of the common law and equity, of English and American modifications in both substantive and adjective law, of constitutional law and federal procedure, and of the statutes, decisions and practice of the State of Oklahoma.

It is now generally conceded that such a result can be attained more successfully in a law school than elsewhere. The busy lawyer finds little time for the systematic instruction of the student in his office. The result is that the study tends to become desultory and unprofitable. In a law school the student has the constant help and direction of a body of trained teachers devoting their time and thought to his welfare. He has the inspiration that comes from friendly rivalry with his fellow students in the class room, in the quiz clubs, moot courts, and practice courts. He has the advantage of a more extensive library and of encouragement and special assistance in original investigation.

That such is the view of lawyers and judges generally is evidenced by the fact that a large and constantly increasing majority of candidates now come to the bar through the medium of law schools. Much may be said for the practical possibilities of office training, but law schools are more and more attempting and with constantly increasing success, to supply their former deficiencies in this regard. It is also true that those defects were never as great as has been sometimes alleged; and while it is possible though inconvenient for the young lawyer to supply them, it is nearly impossible for him to supply, after beginning actual practice, the systematic knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law which the law school gives him the opportunity to acquire.

### INSTRUCTORS

The School of Law, except as to the courses given by the special non-resident lecturers, is conducted by instructors who give practically their whole time and attention to university work. It is certain that the best results can be attained in no other way. This is confirmed by the experience of the leading law schools of the country, all of which now place their work of instruction on this basis. The teaching of law is in itself a scientific vocation requiring all of one's energies.

### METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

Instruction in the class room is by comment, quiz and colloquy. It consists largely of the analysis and discussion of cases. Instead of placing before the student a set of legal principles which he is required to learn, the much more difficult task is assigned him of reading the actual opinions contained in the reports and ascertaining therefrom the law involved. He is then required to apply that law to other cases, both hypothetical and actual. In so doing he is both assisted and criticised by the instructor who guides and coordinates the discussion toward a definite end. It is believed that by this method the power of legal reasoning, discrimination, and generalization is most fully developed, and at the same time the student is obliged to exercise the same mental processes and follow the same methods of argument as those required by the skillful advocate. Copious references are continually made for extensive side reading, and students are constantly encouraged to use the library.

In the Practice Court, in the courses on Civil Procedure and Criminal Law and Procedure, and elsewhere when deemed necessary, emphasis is laid on the law of this jurisdiction. The aim is to fit the student generally for practice in any state and to fit him specially for practice in the west and southwest.

### THREE YEARS' COURSE

The course of instruction in Law extends through three years of about thirty-five weeks each. There are three classes: the First Year Class, Second Year Class, and Third Year Class.

Lectures and recitations are held on five days in the week, principally in the usual morning hours. Students may enter at the beginning of each semester. Late registration should be avoided.

### ADMISSION TO SCHOOL OF LAW

Applicants for admission to the School of Law must be at least eighteen years of age and must present evidence of having completed fifteen units of acceptable entrance credit. Such unit is the standard amount of work required in a secondary school subject given thirty-six weeks with five recitation periods a week of at least forty-five minutes each. Thus, fifteen units represent an ordinary four year's high school course.

The following five units are absolutely required:

English .....	3 units
Algebra .....	1 unit
Plane Geometry .....	1 unit

In addition to the above, ten units must be offered from the following list of electives:

English .....	1 unit
Mathematics .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ , or 2 units
History:	

Ancient .....	1 unit
Modern .....	1 unit
English .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 unit
American .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 unit

Foreign Language:

Latin .....	1, 2, 3, or 4 units
Greek .....	1 or 2 units
German .....	1, 2, 3, or 4 units
French .....	1, 2, 3, or 4 units
Spanish .....	1 or 2 units

Science:

Physics .....	1 unit
Chemistry .....	1 unit
Physical Geography .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 unit
Botany .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 unit
Zoology .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 unit
Physiology .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ unit



Civics .....	½ unit
Commercial Law .....	½ unit
Economics .....	½ unit
Commercial Geography .....	½ unit
Manual Training .....	½ unit

Applicants for admission on certificate should secure from their high school principals or other instructors in charge formal certificates setting forth the credits claimed and present these certificates when they make their application for entrance. Applicants for admission on examination must be prepared to take the examinations at the university at the time fixed by the committee on admission.

### COMBINED COURSE—ARTS AND SCIENCES AND LAW

Seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences having a credit of ninety academic hours who have spent at least one year and done thirty of these hours in residence, may enroll in the first year's work of the School of Law, and may substitute this work for a like number of hours in the requirements for the B. A. degree. Students who have completed less than ninety academic hours, and not less than eighty-six academic hours, will be entitled to the benefit of this rule only on the joint recommendation of the deans of both faculties. Every student in the combined course must have completed before graduation in the College of Arts and Sciences the prescribed courses, the group electives, and ten hours in his major subject. Further than this he will not have to meet the usual requirements for the B. A. degree, except that in all cases he must fulfill the requirements as to the total number of hours.

By this plan it will be possible for a student in six years to complete the work required for the two degrees of B. A. and LL. B., the former being conferred at the end of the fourth year, and the latter at the end of the sixth year.

For the purpose of enrollment the deans of the two faculties concerned shall be joint advisers of such students.

Students intending to avail themselves of the above provisions should make strenuous effort during their junior year in the College of Arts and Sciences to complete the work both in

kind and amount there required under this rule for graduation in order that they may have in their fourth year, when they will be first year law students, the whole of their time to devote to legal study. This caution is also especially necessary because of possible time conflicts between the hours of the law lectures and the hours of the courses still necessary to be taken by the student in the Arts and Sciences.

### ADVANCED STANDING

Applicants who are qualified to enter the School of Law as candidates for a degree, and who have satisfactorily completed one or more years of resident work in a law school of good standing, having a three-years' course, will be given equivalent rank in this school upon presenting properly authenticated certificates of such work. The right is reserved to give credit only on examination. All persons who intend to apply for advanced standing under the above rule should forward or present their credentials to the Dean of the School at least one week before the opening of the particular session which the student desires to attend.

Such certificates should show the length of time in semester hours given to each subject, the books used as the basis of instruction, the method of grading used in such school, the grades made by the applicant, and whether the school has a three years' course. Credit will never be given for more than two years' work done in other schools. No credit will be given for reading or work done elsewhere than in an approved law school.

### UNCLASSIFIED STUDENTS

Persons not less than 21 years of age and not candidates for the degree, who do not possess the above educational qualifications for admission as regular students, may be admitted to the courses in the Law School provided they can satisfy the Dean of the School that they are prepared to carry the work successfully. Such students will be expected to conform to the same requirements as to attendance and examination and will be entitled to the same privileges as regular students. Certificates will be given to all such students who have been in residence for a semester, stating the branches completed and the standing attained.

Such unclassified students who have completed the curriculum and have been in residence three years may, provided they have displayed unusual ability in their work, and are otherwise prepared to take the State bar examination, by special action of the Law Faculty be recommended for a degree.

## CURRICULUM

Instruction is so arranged as to present fundamental subjects first, followed by specialized subjects later.

### FIRST YEAR SUBJECTS

#### First Semester

**Elementary Law:** This course is designed to give to the student an initial general survey of the entire body of the law in order that he may the more intelligently comprehend the work in the other courses. Robinson's "Elementary Law." Two hours a week. Assistant Professor Cheadle. 2 hours

**Contracts:** Mutual assent; offer and acceptance; consideration; contracts under seal; rights of beneficiaries; rights of assignees; joint and several contracts; conditional contracts; illegality; impossibility; duress; discharge. Williston's "Cases on Contracts." Four hours a week. Professor Monnet. 4 hours

**Common Law Procedure:** Forms of action; motions and demurrers; defects in form and substance; defaults; dilatory pleas; confession and avoidance; cross demands; replications; further pleadings; amendments. A number of lectures in this course will also be given on equity pleading. Ames "Cases on Pleading." Two hours a week. Assistant Professor Cheadle. 2 hours

**Property I:** Distinction between real and personal property; personal property; transfer of rights; bailments; tenures; estates; seisin; statute of uses; natural rights; easements; covenants; rents; landlord and tenant; emblements; fixtures. Gray's "Cases on Property," Vols. I and II. Four hours a week. Professor ..... 4 hours

**Special Lectures:** Courses of lectures on a variety of subjects will be given by special lecturers for which one hour's credit may be allowed. 1 hour

**Second Semester**

**Contracts:** Continuation of course outlined in the first semester. Williston's "Cases on Contracts." Two hours a week. Professor Monnet. 2 hours

**Code Pleading and Practice:** One form; special proceedings; real party in interest; joinder of plaintiffs and defendants; complaint; ultimate facts; union of causes of action; answer; new matter; equitable defenses; counterclaims; reply; demurrer. Hinton's "Cases on Code Pleading," and the Oklahoma statutes and decisions on civil procedure. Two hours a week. Assistant Professor Cheadle. 2 hours

**Torts:** Trespass to person and property; excuses for trespass; conversion; legal cause; negligence; duties of land owners; dangerous occupations; deceit; defamation; slander; libel; malice; malicious prosecution; inducing breach of duty; competition; strikes; boycotts; combinations. Ames & Smith's "Cases on Torts." Four hours a week. Professor Monnet. 4 hours

**Criminal Law and Procedure:** Criminal act; attempts; consent; criminal intent; justification; parties; agency; accessories; jurisdiction; murder; manslaughter; larceny; burglary; other crimes; criminal procedure. Beale's "Cases on Criminal Law," and the Oklahoma cases, penal statutes and statutes or criminal procedure. Four hours a week. Assistant Professor Cheadle ..... 4 hours

**Special Lectures:** Continued as indicated in the first semester. 1 hour

**SECOND YEAR SUBJECTS****First Semester**

**Agency:** Nature of relation; appointment; liabilities of principal; torts; crimes; admissions; liabilities of agent; parties to writings; undisclosed principal; obligation between principal and agent; delegation of agency; termination; ratification. Wambaugh's "Cases on Agency." Two hours a week. Professor ..... 2 hours

**Equity:** Nature of jurisdiction; specific performance; affirmative contracts; negative; third persons; consequences of specific performance; partial performance; consideration; marketable

title; statute of frauds; mistake; hardship; mutuality; specific reparation; waste; disturbance of easements; nuisance; monopoly rights. Ames' "Cases in Equity Jurisdiction." Two hours a week. Professor Monnet. 2 hours

**Evidence:** Admissibility, relevancy; circumstantial; qualification; impeachment; admission; real evidence; documents; hearsay rule; exceptions; dying declarations; against interest; pedigree; subscribing witness; regular entries; reputation; records; order of evidence; opinion; privileged communications; burden of proof; judicial notice. Wigmore's "Cases on Evidence." Four hours a week. Assistant Professor Cheadle. 4 hours

**Property II, Including Wills:** Acquisition of real property inter vivos; statute of limitations; prescription; releases; surrenders; boundaries; estates created; easements created; covenants of title; execution of deeds; acquisition after death; wills; making, revocation, and republication; lapsed legacies; administration; payment of debts; marshalling. Gray's "Cases on Property," Vols. III and IV. Two hours a week. Professor..... 2 hours

**Mortgages:** Legal mortgage; title theory; lien theory; equitable mortgage; absolute deed; conditional sale; reservation of title; after acquired property; subsequent advances; priority between mortgage liens; rights to possession; receipt of rents and profits; right to redeem; purchase of equity of redemption; clogging the equity of redemption; consolidation of mortgages. Wyman's "Cases on Mortgages." Two hours a week. Professor Monnet. 2 hours

### Second Semester.

**Sales:** Sales of goods when something remains to be done; when nothing remains; goods not specified; subsequent appropriation; reservation of jus disponendi; C. O. D.; fraud; retention of possession; delivery; factor's liens; stoppage in transitu; warranty; statute of frauds. Williston's "Cases on Sales." Four hours a week. Professor ..... 4 hours

**Equity:** Continuation of course described in the first semester. Ames' "Cases in Equity Jurisdiction." Two hours a week. Professor Monnet. 2 hours



**Agency:** Continuation of course described in the first semester. Wambaugh's "Cases on Agency." Two hours a week. Professor ..... 2 hours

**Domestic Relations:** Contract to marry; breach of promise; common law marriage; capacity; consent; husband and wife; wife's contracts; wife's property; wife's person; torts by each; divorce; grounds for granting and refusal; alimony; parent and child; maintainance; tort; legitimacy; infancy; contracts and torts; insanity; drunkenness; aliens. Woodruff's "Cases on Domestic Relations." Two hours a week. Assistant Professor Cheadle. 2 hours

**Property II, Including Wills:** Continuation of course described in the first semester. Two hours a week. Professor ..... 2 hours

### THIRD YEAR SUBJECTS

#### First Semester

**Bills and Notes:** Formal requisites; acceptance; indorsement; transfer; purchase for value without notice; overdue; extinguishment; obligations of parties; checks; diligence; presentment, dishonor, protest, notice; the Negotiable Instruments Law. Ames' "Cases on Bills and Notes." Four hours a week. Professor ..... 4 hours

**Suretyship:** Kinds of suretyship; statute of frauds; surety's defenses; surety's right to subrogation; indemnity; contribution; exoneration; creditor's right to surety's securities. Ames' "Cases on Suretyship." Two hours a week. Professor ..... 2 hours

**Trusts:** Nature and requisites; express, resulting, constructive, charitable; appointment of trustee; nature of cestui's interest; transfer by trustee or cestui; cestui's interest how affected by death, marriage, or bankruptcy of trustee or cestui; duties of trustee; removal; resignation; accounting. Ames' "Cases on Trusts." Two hours a week. Professor ..... 2 hours

**Damages:** Exemplary; liquidated; nominal; direct; consequential; avoidable; counsel fees; certainty; compensation; physical and mental suffering; aggravation and mitigation; value; interest; special rules in certain tort and contract actions. Beale's

"Cases on Damages." Two hours a week. Professor ..... 2 hours

**Bailments and Carriers:** Legal results of the relation; gratuitous bailments; mutual benefit bailments; pignus or pledge; locatio rei; locatio operis; inn keepers; carriers of goods; liability of common carrier under special contract; termination of carrier's relation; quasi-bailees; carriers of passengers; carriers of intelligence; actions against carriers. Goddard's "Cases on Bailments and Carriers." Two hours a week. Professor ..... 2 hours

**Practice Court:** Drawing, criticising and discussing pleadings; commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; motions; issues of law or demurrers; introduction of evidence; arguments of counsel; instructions to jury; verdict and judgment; motions for new trial; exceptions; appeal. Four hours a week. Professor ..... 4 hours

### Second Semester

**Corporations:** Distinction between corporations and partnership; disregarding the corporate fiction; formation of corporations; powers; what are corporate acts; de facto corporation; collateral attack; ultra vires; promoters; directors; rights of minority shareholder; creditors; watered stock; transfer; ownership by corporation of shares of its own or other corporate stock; validity of voting trusts. Warren's "Cases on Corporations." Four hours a week. Professor ..... 4 hours

**Conflict of Laws:** Comity; territorial jurisdiction; domicile; taxation; jurisdiction in rem and in personam; marriage; legitimacy and adoption; movables and immovables; marital property; intestate and testamentary succession; place of contracting; interpretation, effect and discharge of contracts; administration of estates; wardships; judgments, their nature, obligation and effect. Beale's "Cases on Conflict of Laws, Shorter Selection." Two hours a week. Professor ..... 2 hours

**Property III:** Illegal conditions and restraints; forfeiture and restraints on alienation; priority; fraudulent conveyances; purchases for value; registration; effect of notice; conversion; election; joint ownership; conveyance by metes and bounds; curtesy and dower. Gray's "Cases on Property," Vol. VI and

lectures on conditional and future interests and perpetuities. Two hours a week. Professor ..... 2 hours

**Constitutional Law:** Nature of the Constitution; relation of the states to the federal government; departments of government; taxation; commerce; police power; bankruptcy; currency; implied powers; powers of the executive; the judicial department; checks and balances; government of the territories; state comity; civil rights; political privileges; protection of contracts and property; due process of law; the status of recently annexed island territory. McClain's "Cases on Constitutional Law." Two hours a week. Professor ..... 2 hours.

**Partnership:** Nature of a partnership; formation of partnership; firm name and good will; mutual rights and duties; actions between partners at law and in equity; powers and liability of partners; dissolution; debts; distribution of assets. Ames' "Cases on Partnership." Two hours a week. Professor ..... 2 hours

**Practice Court:** Continuation of the course outlined in the first semester. Four hours a week. Professor ..... 4 hours

### SPECIAL LECTURES

Short courses of lectures will be delivered by the following persons and perhaps by others: A course by Chief Justice Jesse J. Dunn of the Supreme Court, on Legal Remedies; a course by Justice Samuel W. Hayes of the same court on Legal Ethics or some kindred topic; a course by Justice Robert L. Williams of the same court on the Oklahoma Constitution; a course by Presiding Justice Henry M. Furman of the Criminal Court of Appeals on Criminal Jurisprudence. Most of these courses will be required of first year students.

### PHYSICAL TRAINING

All students in the School of Law are also required to take physical training to the extent of three hours during their course, under the direction of the Physical Director of the University. Such "hour" represents approximately three hours of exercise a week during a period of time equal to one semester. With the approval of the physical director, students engaging in special athletic activities are allowed to substitute these for the regular

physical training. This rule with reference to physical training applies to all students in every department of the university. It is believed to make for well balanced educational development.

### THE HOUR OR UNIT OF CREDIT

The hour which constitutes the unit of credit as used in this catalogue except with reference to physical training is understood to mean one lecture hour, or its equivalent, a week, for one semester.

It is desired that every student who enters the School of Law shall take full and not partial work, unless the circumstances be exceptional. A member of the first year's class will not be permitted to take any regular course of the second and third year and a member of the second year class will not be permitted to take third year courses unless for special cause shown and then only by permission of the Dean.

### PRACTICE COURT

In addition to the courses in pleading and practice, and the practical suggestions given throughout the courses by the regular instructors and the special lecturers, a practice court is maintained in order to afford the student an opportunity of acquainting himself with the regular sequence of steps in litigation and of learning by actual experience what actions or proceedings should be brought, how to bring them and how to handle the case until its close. The students act as attorneys, sheriffs, clerks, parties, witnesses, jurors, etc., and every effort is made to reproduce the conditions of actual practice in the Oklahoma Courts. This work will be supplemented by lectures pointing out errors and discussing questions of procedure of a more general nature applicable also to other jurisdictions. The presiding instructor will be an attorney of experience and the aim will be to supply as far as possible the actual working knowledge of trial procedure so that a graduate on leaving the Law School will be prepared at once to enter upon all phases of the work of the profession.

### LIBRARY

About three thousand dollars worth of books and equipment have been purchased as an initial installment of the Law School Library. These books have been carefully selected and the list contains most of the essentials. Other installments will be procured from time to time, as it is the purpose of the School to rapidly build up a library that will answer all the purposes of legal study and investigation. Several of the leading law journals are kept constantly on file. A member of the law faculty will have general supervision of the library, and student assistant librarians will be in charge to give needed information and maintain order. The library will be open during the day and evening.

### LITERARY SOCIETIES

Students are encouraged to take an active interest in the law literary societies, and to organize quiz clubs and club courts for legal discussions. The "Sooner Bar," a literary society recently organized by the law students, has for its object the double purpose of training in public speaking and training in legal argumentation.

### EXAMINATIONS

At the middle and end of each year careful examinations are given designed to test the student's ability to apply his knowledge. The grade "F" indicates a failure, the grade "D" a condition. Failures or conditions in more than one-third of the work carried will sever the student's connection with the Law School. A student who receives a failure in any course must take the course over. All conditions must be removed at examinations held for that purpose at the opening of school the following September. Students should arrange in advance for such examinations, which will be given but once and which will not be given to students enrolling late. In order to pass such examinations for the removal of conditions the student is required to manifest a higher proficiency than is sufficient in the original examination. Students failing to take the regular examinations will receive the grade "F." No special examinations will be held.



### GRADUATION

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon all regular students not less than 21 years of age who have completed the prescribed work of the course. This course requires three years for its completion and no student is allowed to graduate except after three years of actual residence unless in case of admission to advanced standing in which case he must likewise have spent sufficient time in some other acceptable law school having a three year's course to amount to a total of three years when added to the time spent here. The time spent in residence at this law school must in every instance be at least one year. In exceptional cases the degree may be conferred on unclassified student. (See provisions as to unclassified students.)

### ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Under statutory authority the Supreme Court of this state has prescribed and published rules governing admission to the bar. These rules require that the candidate must be of good moral character and over 21 years of age; that he must have a high school education and that he has regularly and attentively studied law for the period of three years previous to his application; and that he shall satisfactorily answer the written interrogatories propounded covering the subjects enumerated. These subjects are all included in the curriculum of the Law School. Examinations are held at convenient intervals and are conducted by a regular commission of Bar Examiners duly appointed by the Supreme Court.

Graduates of the Law School who have passed such State Bar Commission examination may be admitted on motion to practice in the Federal Courts of this state.

### PRIZES

**Edward Thompson Company Prize.** The Edward Thompson Company offers as a prize to a third year law student The American and English Encyclopedia of Law, 2nd Edition, in 32 volumes. This prize, valued at \$240, will be awarded to the candidate for the degree LL. B. who presents the best thesis upon a subject assigned by the Faculty.

**American Law Book Company Prize:** The American Law Book Company offers to a third year student a prize consisting of the first thirteen volumes of the Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure, to be awarded at the discretion of the Law Faculty. This prize, valued at \$97, the Faculty have decided to award at the time of graduation to the most meritorious student in the third year class, taking into consideration the entire course. The award will be based on grades in examinations, class-room proficiency, ability in logical and succinct statement, interest displayed in club courts and other Law School activities, use of the library, and strength of character.

### ENROLLMENT AND CLASSES

The enrollment in the Law School during the initial year 1909-1910 has exceeded the expectations of all. See the Register of Students in the back of this catalogue. Thus far only first year courses have been offered. At the beginning of the school year of 1910-11, second year subjects will be given to the present class and others entering with advanced standing, and first year courses to the new class. If a sufficiently large number apply, it is possible that third year instruction will also be provided. The following year and regularly thereafter the full three years' curriculum will be offered. Students in the Law School have all the advantages and privileges of other students in the University.

### LOCATION OF THE SCHOOL

The School of Law is at present located in Science Hall in cramped quarters, but it is expected that beginning with the opening of the school in September, 1910, the new University Hall, a commodious fire proof building, will be ready for use. This will make possible much more ample and convenient quarters for the work of the Law School, until the time when the purpose of the Regents to provide a separate Law Building can be carried out.

The Regents of the University have signified their intention of making early provision for a new Law Building which will then place the School of Law in this regard on an equal footing with the State University law schools of other leading states.

**FEES AND DEPOSITS**

Tuition is free in the Law School as in all other departments of the University. There are, however, certain fees and deposits required of the student as a guarantee against loss or damage to equipment and books. All unused portions of deposits may be refunded at the end of the year or when the student leaves the University, provided he gives notice to the registrar at the time of his departure that he must withdraw, but no deposits will be returned after the close of the fiscal year, July 1st. Fees are not subject to withdrawal after the first week.

The following are the only fees and deposits:

Gymnasium	Fee	Deposits
Use of Locker	\$ .50	
Deposit for Key		\$ .50
Library		2.00
Diploma	5.00	

**BOARD, ROOMS, AND BOOKS**

Board, including furnished rooms, can be had for from \$3.50 to \$5.00 a week. The average cost of living is as low in Norman as in any other town of its size in the state. The general advance in prices however, so noticable during the past several years, has increased the cost of living here as elsewhere. While the increase is not serious, it should be borne in mind, for where-as several years ago board could be had for two dollars a week, it costs now from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Rooms for two may be secured for \$6 to \$8 a month.

The cost of books used in the Law School is about \$35 a year.

If further information is desired as to any of the matters set forth in this catalogue, inquiries should be addressed to

JULIEN C. MONNET,  
Dean of the School of Law,  
Norman, Oklahoma.

# REGISTER OF STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL OF LAW

## First Year Class

Name	Postoffice
Allen, William Alvin.....	Norman
Anderson, Charles.....	Atoka
Bellati, Edith.....	Norman
Bellati, Robert C.....	Norman
Betzer, Frank Forest.....	Chandler
Billingslea, Ralph.....	Wellston
Butts, Louis Johnson.....	Marshall
Cameron, Crawford William.....	Guthrie
Canfield, Herbert Davis .....	Navina
Carlow, Dunk George.....	Bokoshe
Catchings, Walter Scott.....	Georgetown, Miss.
Christmas, Earle.....	Pond Creek
Cook, Robert Glenn.....	Texarkana, Ark.
Courtney, Alvah G.....	Walter
Cowan, James Alvin.....	Moore
Cruce, Eugene.....	Ardmore
Diamond, Harry H.....	Holdenville
Erwin, Perlie Dair.....	Wellston
Farriss, Thomas Leonidas.....	Stratford
Feuquav, Courtland Matson.....	Chandler
Goodman, Joe.....	Norman
Gray, Charles Raymond.....	Higgins, Tex.
Herndon, Charles Holland.....	Murfreesboro, Ark.
Hughes, Carl Jennings.....	Sapulpa
Hurst, Thurman Scott.....	Pawnee
Jenkins, Albert Edward.....	Oklahoma City
Jenness, Richard.....	Okmulgee
Larimore, W. King.....	Oklahoma City
Latting, Holcomb Bibb.....	Chickasha
Ledbetter, Louis Albert.....	Ardmore
Lewis, Leonard Dodson.....	Hobart
Louthan, Charles Dunn.....	Chickasha

Little, James Monroe.....	Auburn, Ala.
Magruder, Lawson William.....	Vicksburgh, Miss
Manning, Frank.....	Chickasha
Masek, Charles Louis.....	Tulsa
Mayfield, Thomas W.....	Norman
McIntosh, Daniel Newman.....	Checotah
Mohrbacher, Carl.....	Shawnee
Nation, Omer M.....	Quinton
Nutt, Horace .....	Wichita Falls, Tex
Page, Alfred Watson.....	Supply
Peard, Roger Wood.....	Enid
Randolph, William Nathaniel.....	Monett, Mo.
Reed, Louis S.....	Tonkawa
Ross, Henry Grady.....	Madill
Scruggs, Lawrence Edward.....	Malden, Mo.
Short, George Ford.....	Durant
Speakman, Streeter.....	Wellston
Tarman, Fred Earle.....	Norman
Walker, Paul Atlee.....	Shawnee
Wallace, William Robert.....	Pauls Valley
Watson, Frank Nelson.....	Pond Creek
Weiss, Stanton E.....	Oklahoma City
Welch, Samuel Earle.....	Talihina
Wheeler, Henderson Floyd.....	Dill
Wilkinson, Roy Lee.....	Garber
Williamson, Errett MacQuiddy.....	Pauls Valley







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The University Bulletin, published by the University, is issued every three months on the fifteenth as follows: March, June, September and December. Entered at the postoffice at Norman, as second class matter, under act of congress of July 16, 1894.

The Bulletin will be sent postage free to all who apply for it. Communications should be addressed

**THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA,**

Norman, Okla.